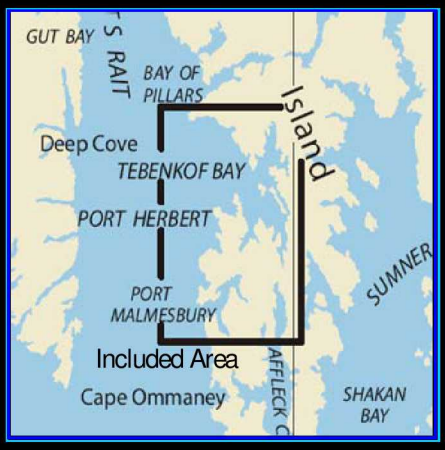
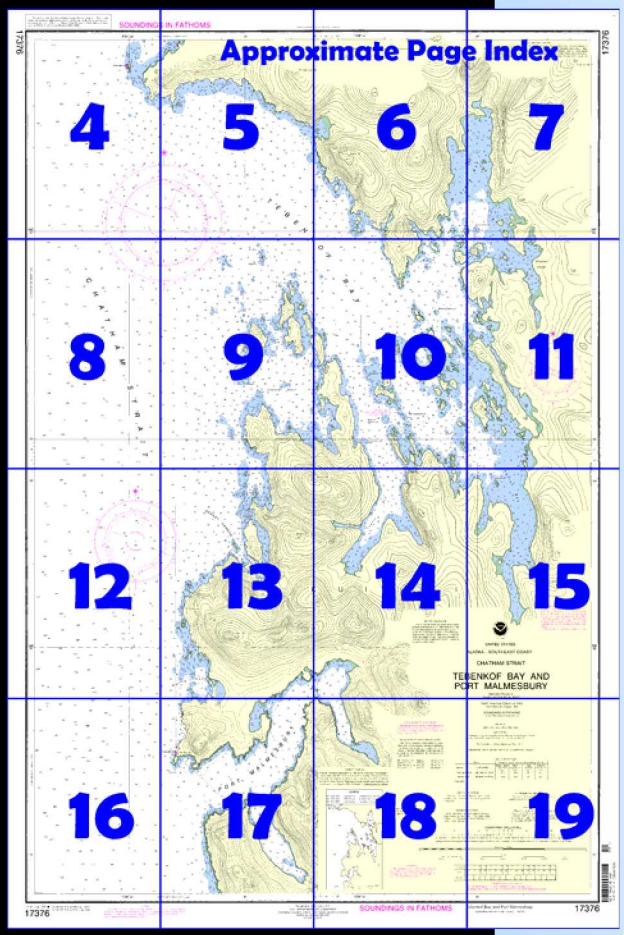
BookletChart™

Tebenkof Bay and Port Malmesbury

(NOAA Chart 17376)





A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*

NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

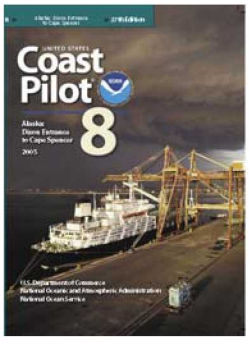
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 8, Chapter 10 excerpts]

(2) **Chatham Strait** is the most extensive of the inland passages of southeastern Alaska. It is about 18 miles wide at its entrance between Cape Ommaney and Coronation Island and about 13.5 miles between the cape and the W shore of Kuiu Island, with a length of 138 miles from Coronation Island N to Rocky Island. The main strait is clear, open, and deep throughout, but some of the bays and bights are foul. In the winter, ice forms in many of the bays and inlets, particularly those into which large freshwater streams empty and which have narrow entrances. The W shore as far as Point Augusta is high, bluff, and rugged, and free from hidden dangers in the way of navigation from point to point, except in the vicinity of the E entrance to Peril Strait. The water is shoaler on the E side, and the reefs extend out farther, but in most cases they are in the bights and bays, and in no case do they extend beyond a line drawn 0.5 mile off from point to point, except a ledge about 1 mile offshore at Point Crowley.

(45) **Port Malmesbury** is on the E side of Chatham Strait, 17 miles N of Cape Decision. On the SE side of the port are two arms; one about 1.7 miles inside the entrance and the other near the head. The NW side has a short arm about halfway between the entrance and the head of the port.

(46) **Point Harris**, the N entrance point to Port Malmesbury, is a bare rocky platform, 40 to 50 feet high, that extends 0.2 mile out from the tree line. **Point Harris Light** (56°17'25"N., 134°17'58"W.), 32 feet (9.8 m) above the water, is shown from a skeleton tower with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark on the point. Back of the point the land rises gradually at first and then more abruptly, to form a prominent detached peak. This mountain has a dark green growth of timber on the W slope and a large yellow landslide on the S slope.

(52) **Harris Cove**, between Port Malmesbury and Gedney Harbor and about 1.3 miles N of Point Harris, extends to the basin at the NW end of Port Malmesbury, with low land between. This bight is used by small craft for anchorage in all but W weather.

(54) **Gedney Harbor**, about 23 miles N of Cape Decision, has its entrance on the E side of Chatham Strait 2 miles NE of Point Cosmos. The harbor is a horseshoe-shaped cove, averaging about 0.2 mile in width, that surrounds a wooded island that is about 1 mile long. The passage E of the island is blocked at its N end by rocks and reefs.

(55) The entrance to the harbor is on either side of a ledge about 400 yards long, about 0.2 mile W of the island. The NW and SE ends of the ledge are bare heads that show only a few feet above the highest tides. The channels on each side of the ledge are clear in midchannel. About 0.3 mile SE of the ledge the passage SW of the island is narrowed to a width of about 200 yards by a sharp point projecting from Kuiu Island. Kelp and shoal water extend about 50 yards off the point.

(57) A fish-buying scow is usually anchored in the harbor during the summer. Water, ice, gasoline, diesel fuel, limited provisions, and fishing supplies are available on the scow.

(58) **Tebenkof Bay** is on the E side of Chatham Strait N of Gedney Harbor. Its entrance is between Point Ellis on the N and **Swaine Point** on the S. The bay extends inland for about 7 miles and branches into three arms of irregular shape. The high regions N and S of the entrance merge into the low-lying hills that cover the entrance islands and the long projecting points of the bay. The islands inside the bay and the E shore of Chatham Strait are low and a distinctive feature of the locality.

(59) **Windfall Islands** are three islands from 1 to 2 miles N of Swaine Point. **Troller Islands** are six islands just NE of Windfall Islands. They are separated from Kuiu Island by **Helianthus Passage**, a narrow passage obstructed by a 2-fathom rock near midchannel at its S entrance. This passage has strong currents during spring tides. **Troller Point** is the most N point of the Troller Island group.

(61) **Davis Rock** is a bare rock in the entrance to Tebenkof Bay, about 0.9 mile NW from Troller Point. It forms an excellent landmark for entering the bay.

(62) **Explorer Basin** is between Kuiu Island and the off-lying Windfall Islands and Troller Islands. It affords fair anchorage during S weather. The entrance is obstructed by shoals off Swaine Point and the southernmost Windfall Island.

(63) **Thetis Bay**, the S arm of Tebenkof Bay, affords excellent anchorage near its head in 9 to 10 fathoms, mud bottom.

(65) The entrance to **Petrof Bay**, the SE arm, is endangered by numerous reefs and shoals. The N side of the entrance channel is marked by **Tebenkof Bay Light 1** (56°27'05"N., 134°08'24"W.), 14 feet (4.3 m) above the water, shown from a small house with a square green daymark on a small island on the E side of the entrance. A daybeacon is on a rock awash, 1.7 miles SE from the light.

(68) **Happy Cove**, on the N side of the bay 3 miles SE from Piledriver Cove, is well sheltered. Its entrance is marked by one bare and one wooded island. The inner cove, separated from the lower part by a narrow channel, has sand bottom and beach.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Jul. 19/08
Corrected through LNM Jul. 22/08

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 56°27'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Mt. McArthur, AK	KZZ-95	162.525 MHz
Sukkwan I, AK	KZZ-89	162.425 MHz
Cape Fanshaw, AK	KZZ-88	162.425 MHz
Zarembo I, AK	KZZ-91	162.450 MHz

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.339" southward and 6.211" westward to agree with this chart.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE
Differences of as much as 4° from the normal variation have been observed on the west shore of Thetis Bay at Lat. 56°25.7N., Long. 134°10.3'W

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

COLREGS, 80.1705(see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

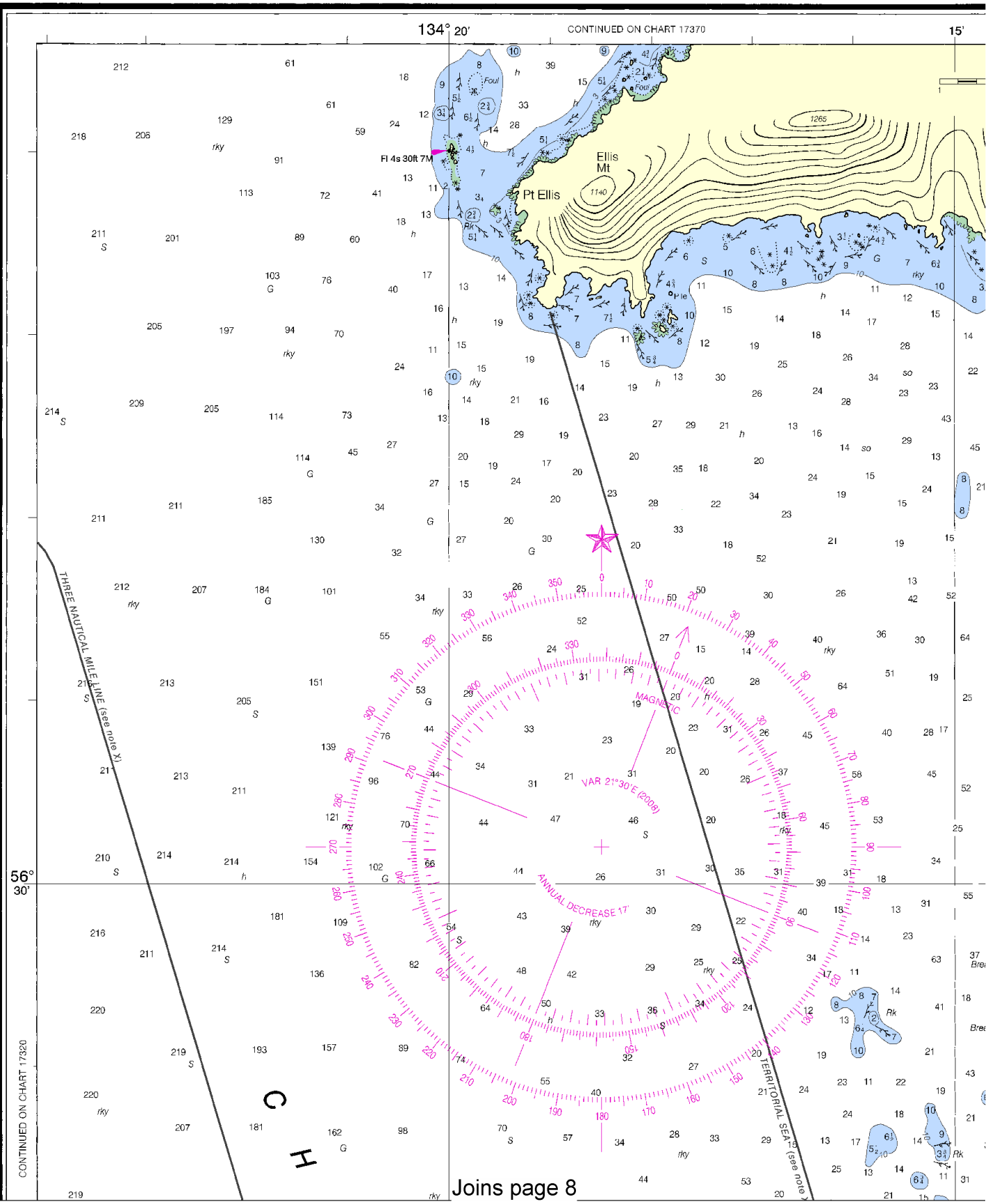
PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Port Malmesbury	(56°18'N/ 134°14'W)	11.2	10.3	1.5
Tebenkof Bay	(56°25'N/ 134°08'W)	11.8	10.9	1.5

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.
(Jul 2008)

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

17376



4

North

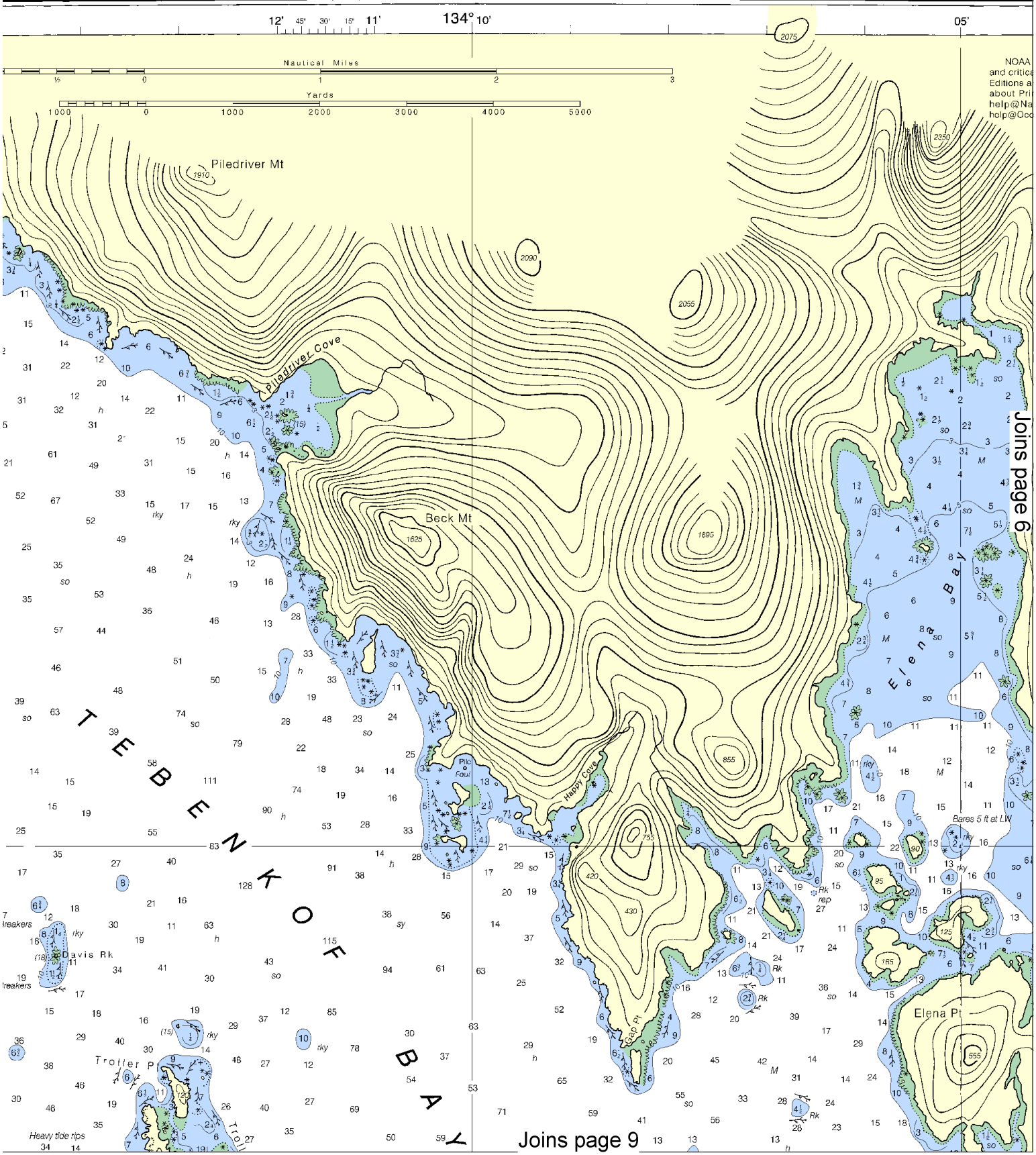
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

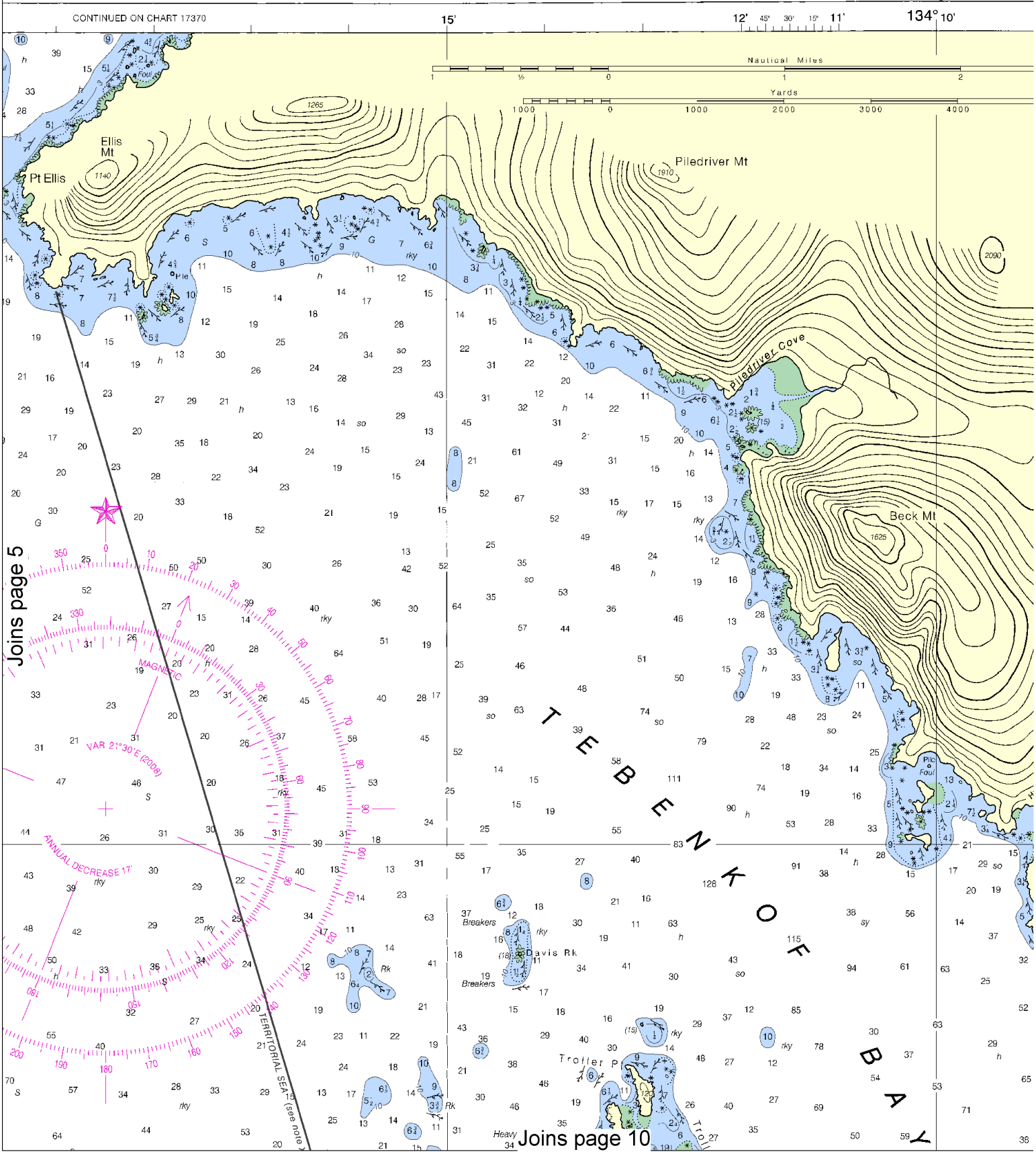
Formerly C&GS 8271, 1st Ed., Jan 1929 KAPP 2701



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

DINGS IN FATHOMS

Formerly C&GS 8271, 1st Ed., Jan 1929 KAPP 2701



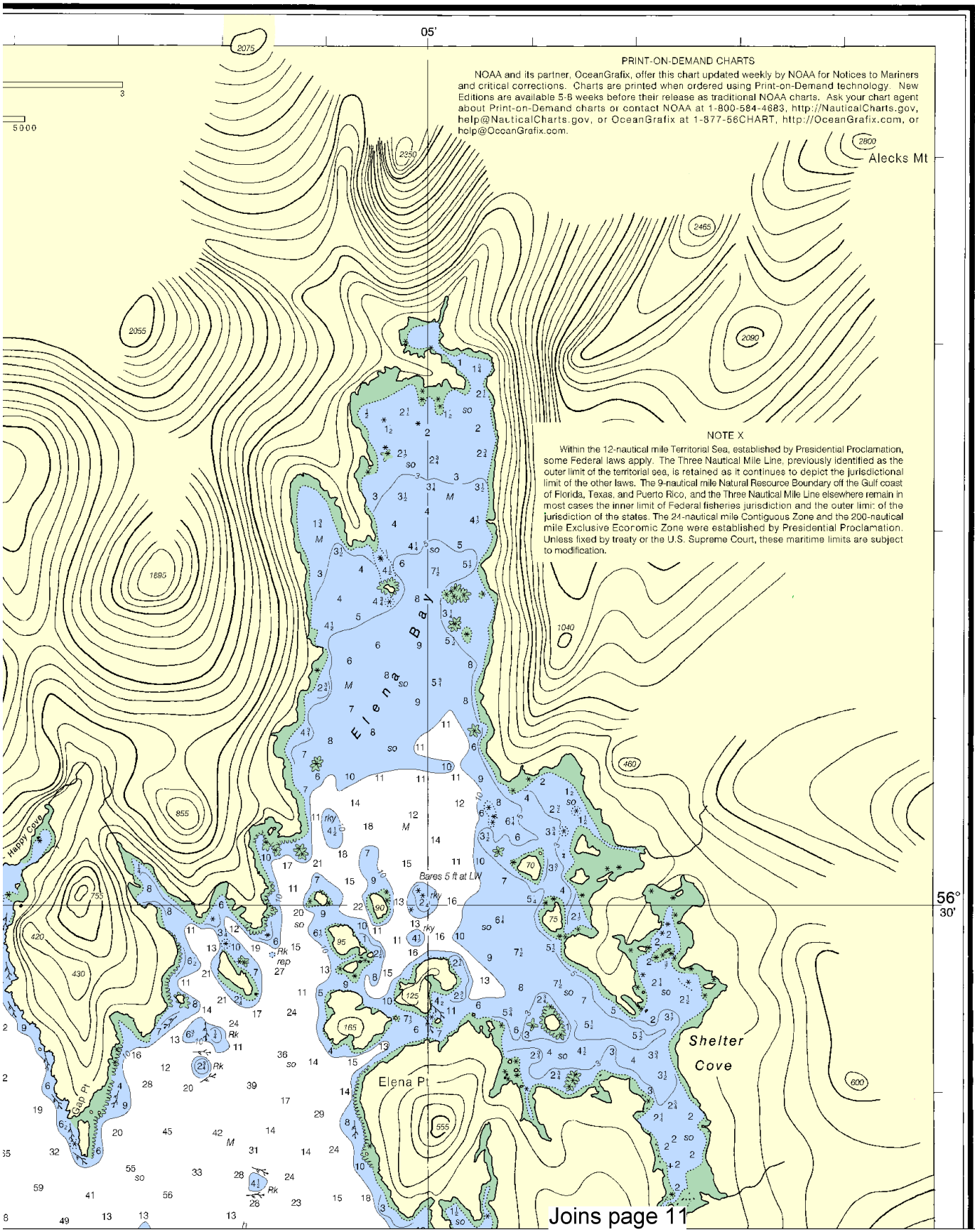
6

North

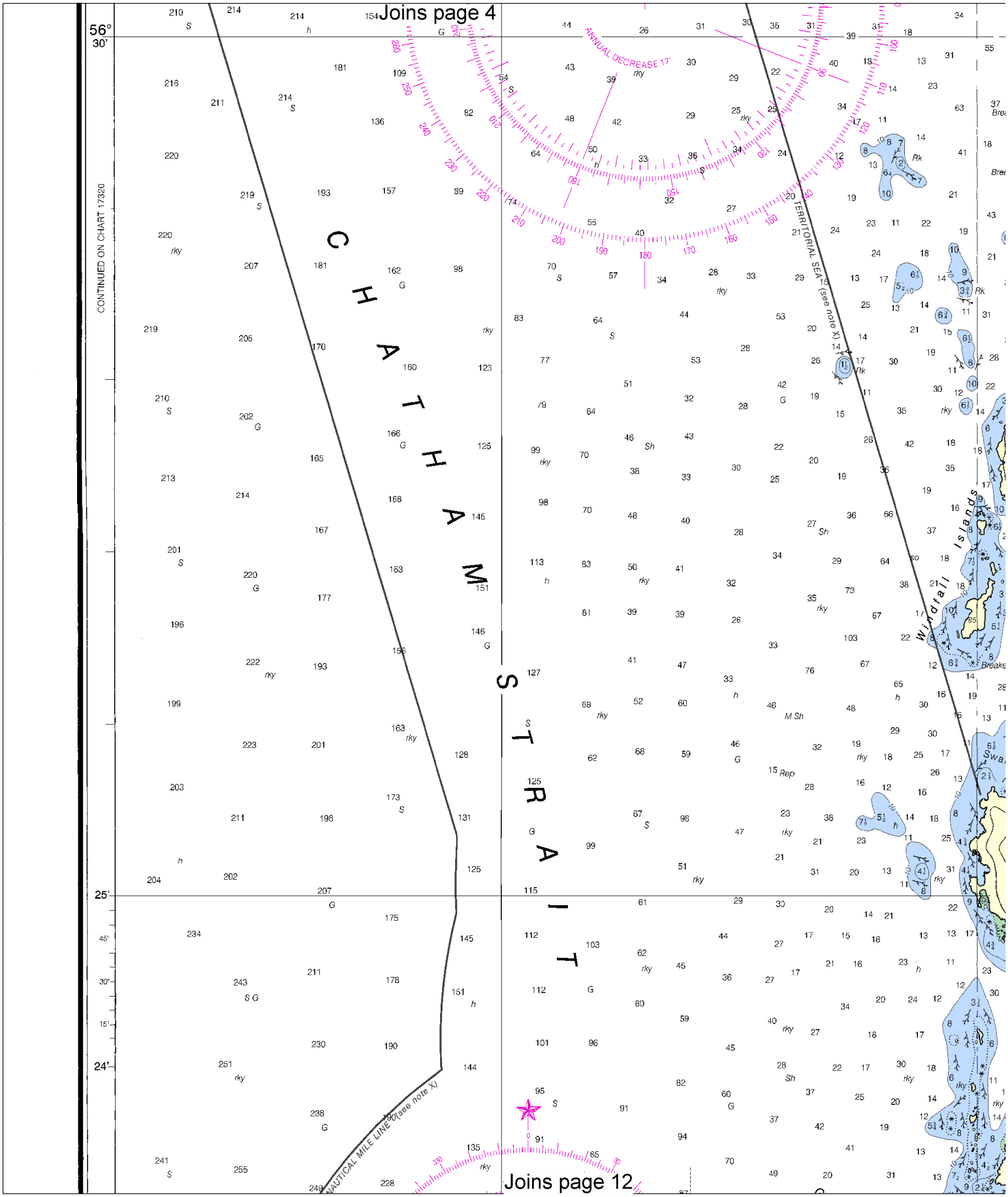
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

Yards



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.



North

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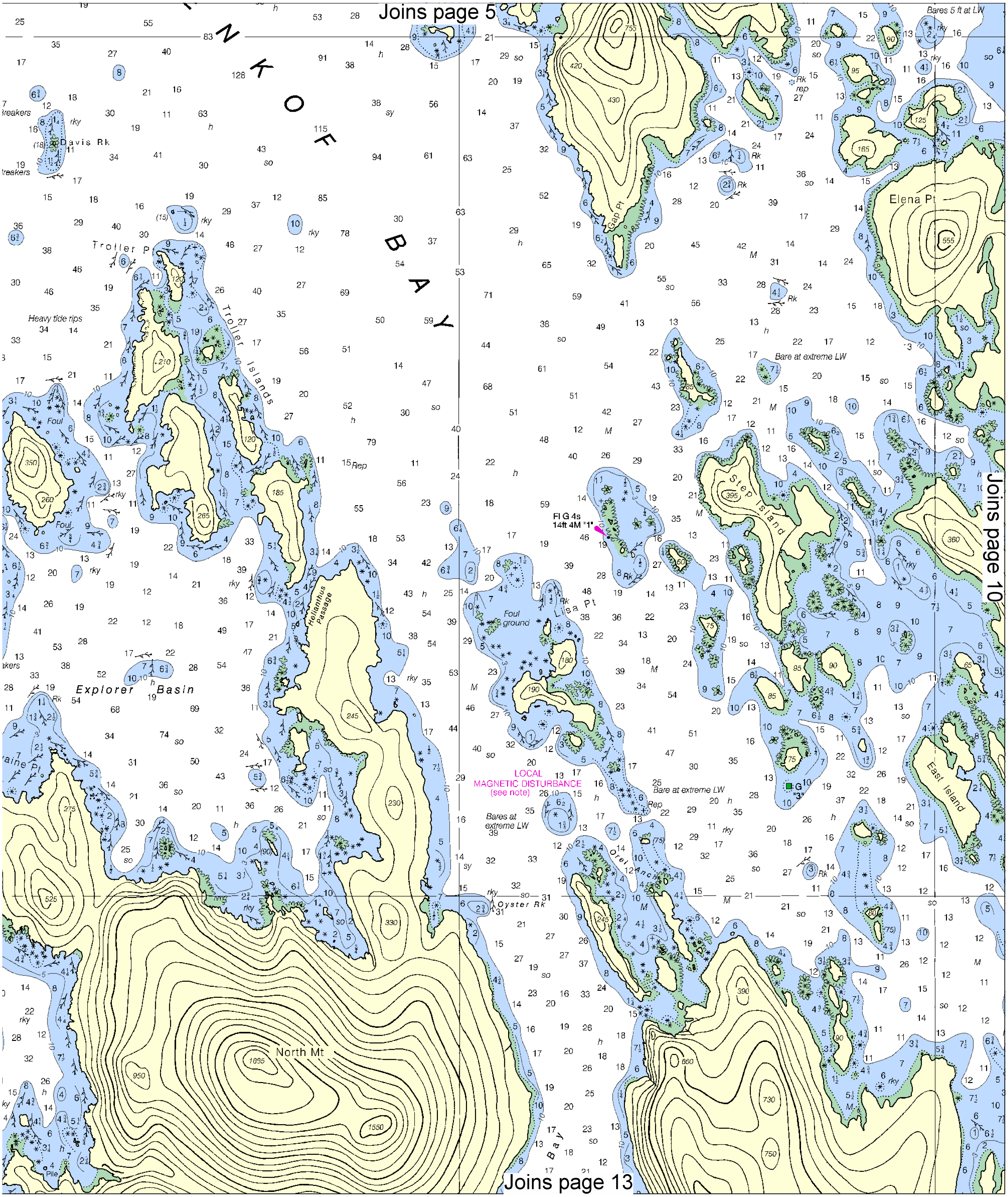
Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 5
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
N K O F B A Y
Davis Rk
Breakers
Troller Pt
Troller Islands
Heavy tide rips
Foul
Explorer Basin
Helianthus Passage
North Mt
Gap Pt
Elena Pt
Step Island
East Island
Lisa Pt
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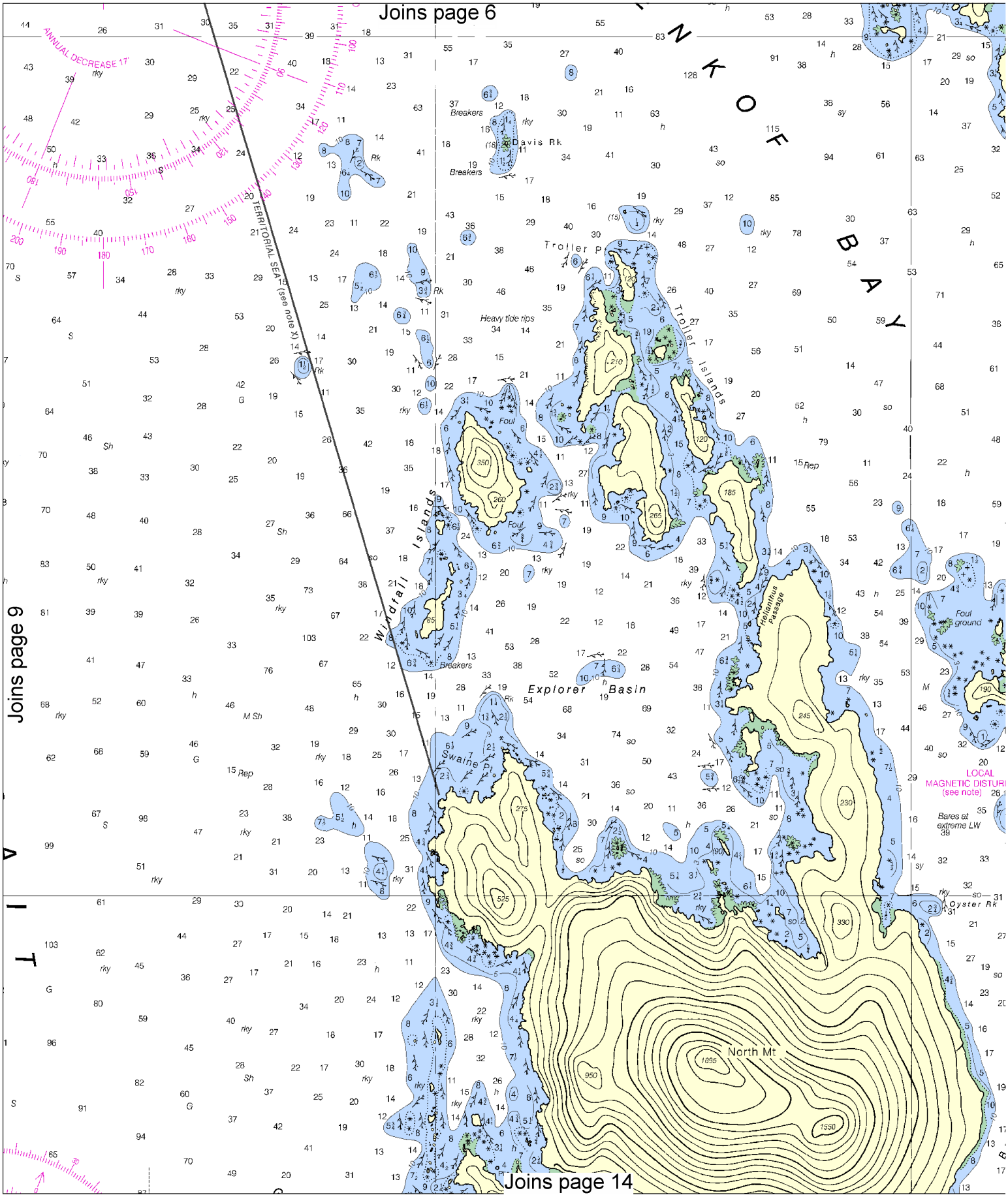
MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE
(see note)
Bares at extreme LW
Bares 5 ft at LW
Bare at extreme LW
G "3"
Pile
Bay



10

North

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Nautical Miles

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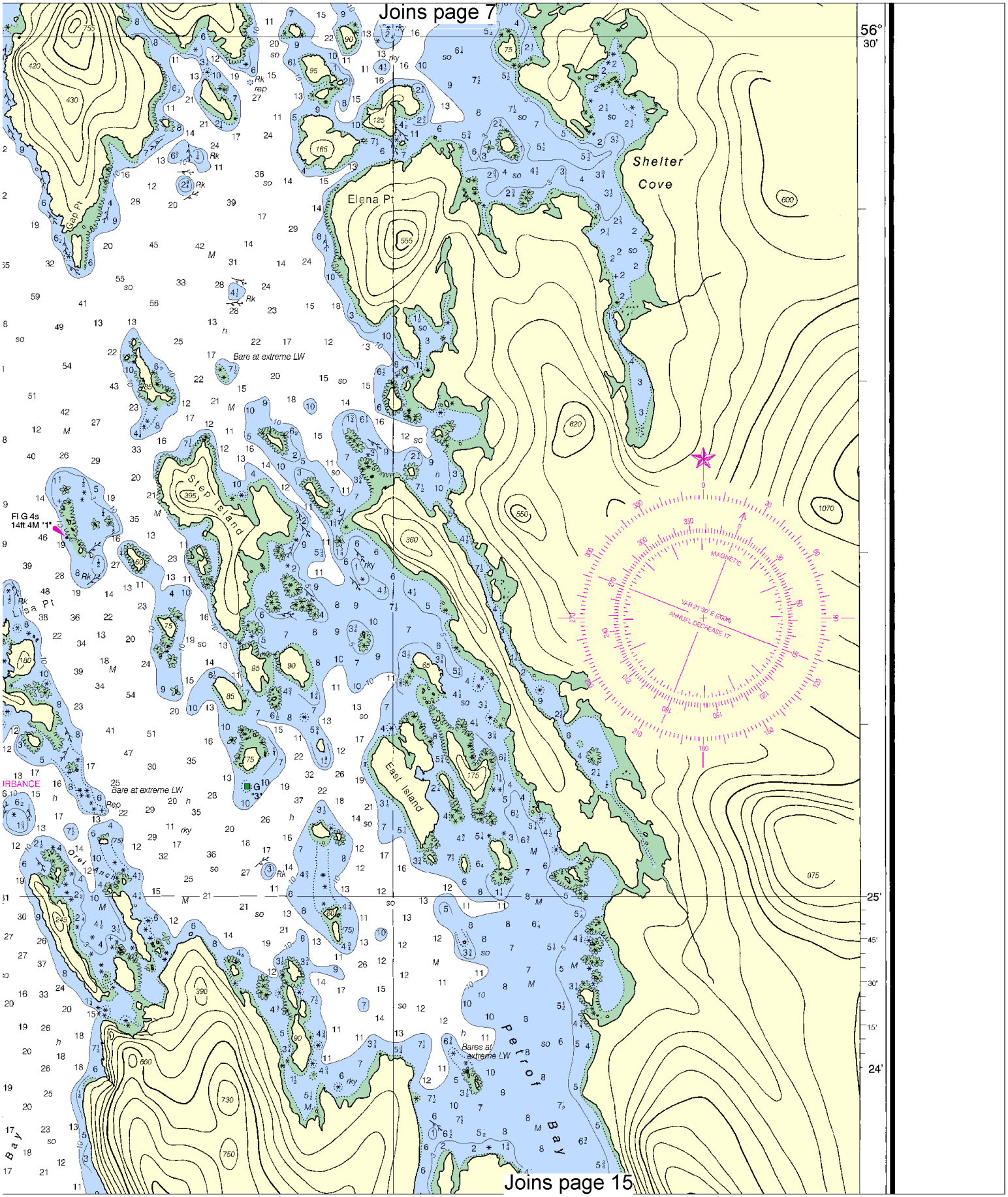
See Note on page 5.


Joins page 7
56°
30'
Shelter
Cove
Elena Pt
Bare at extreme LW
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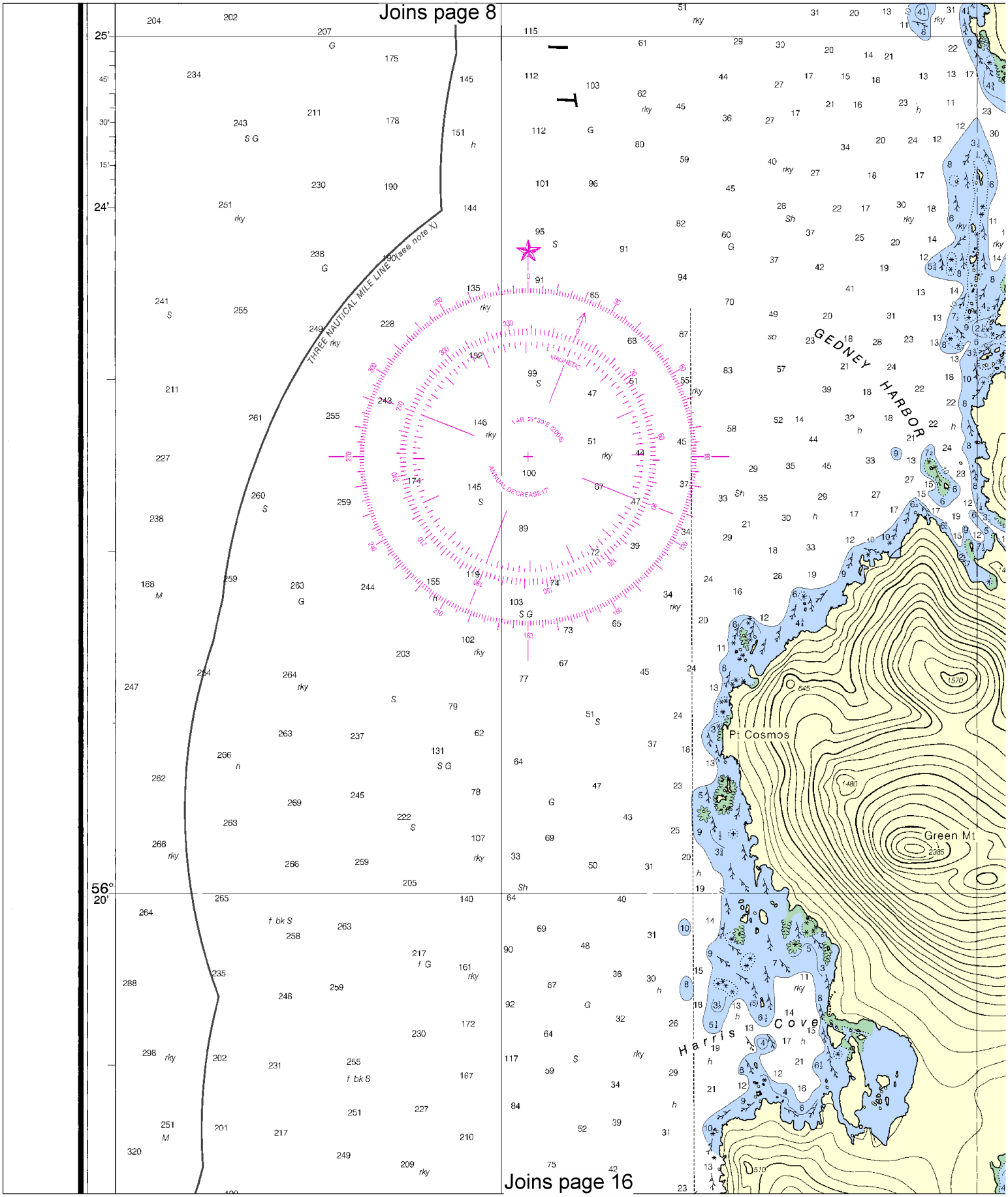
East Island
Bare at extreme LW
Petrof Bay
Bares at extreme LW
25'
24'
Joins page 15



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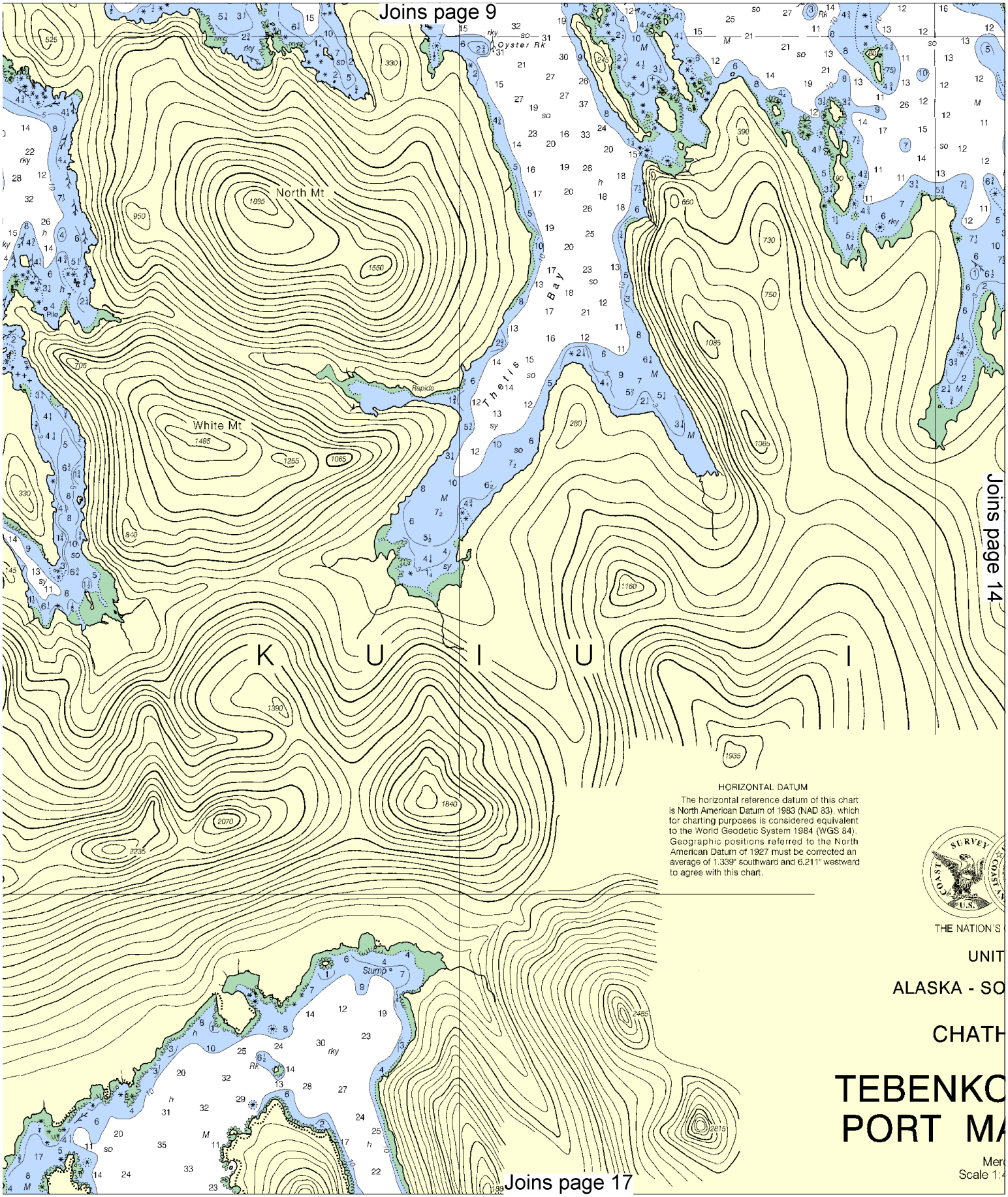
Joins page 9
North Mt
White Mt
Thetis Bay
Oyster Rk
Rapids
K U I U I
Stump
HORIZONTAL DATUM
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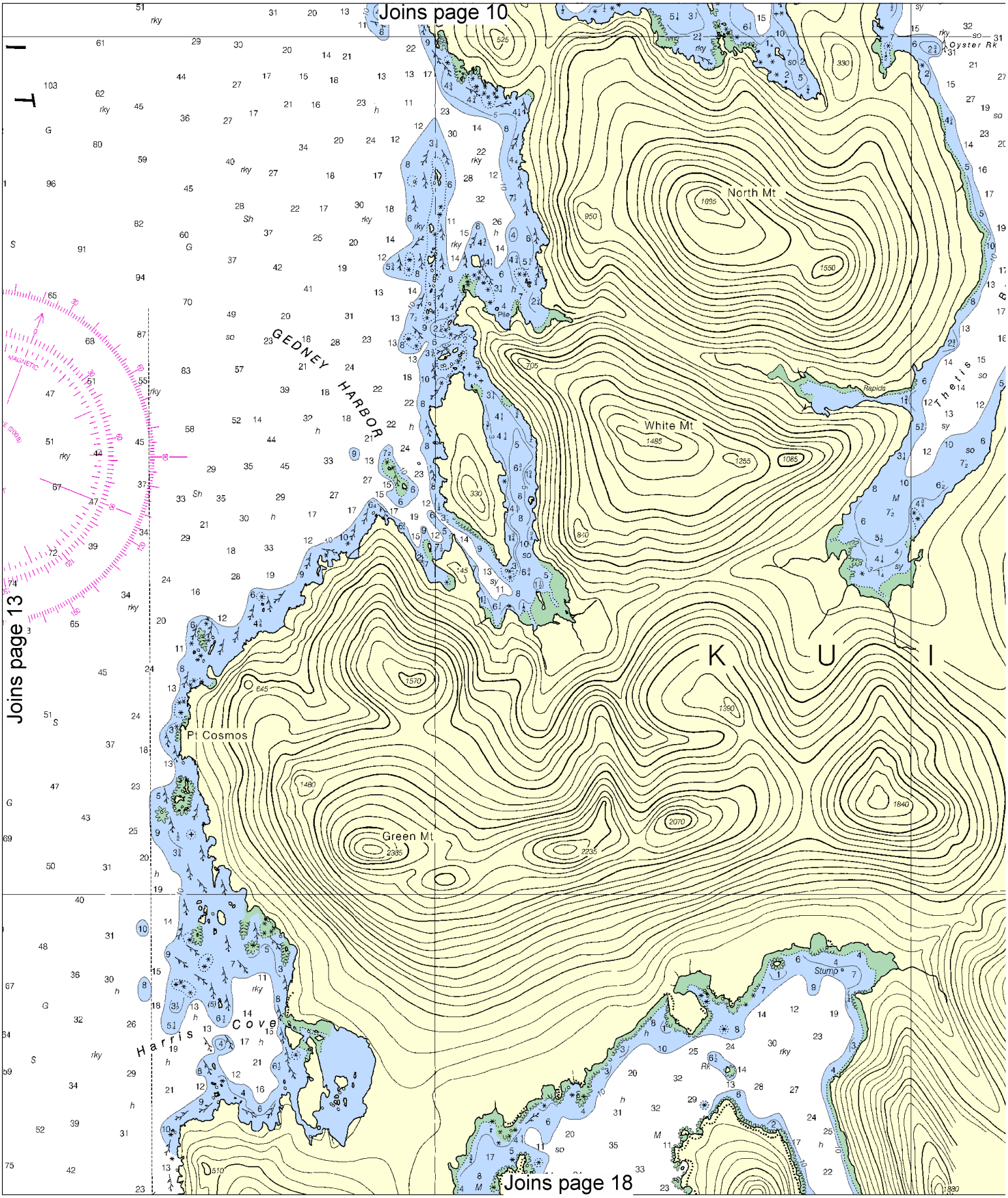
Joins page 14
Joins page 17



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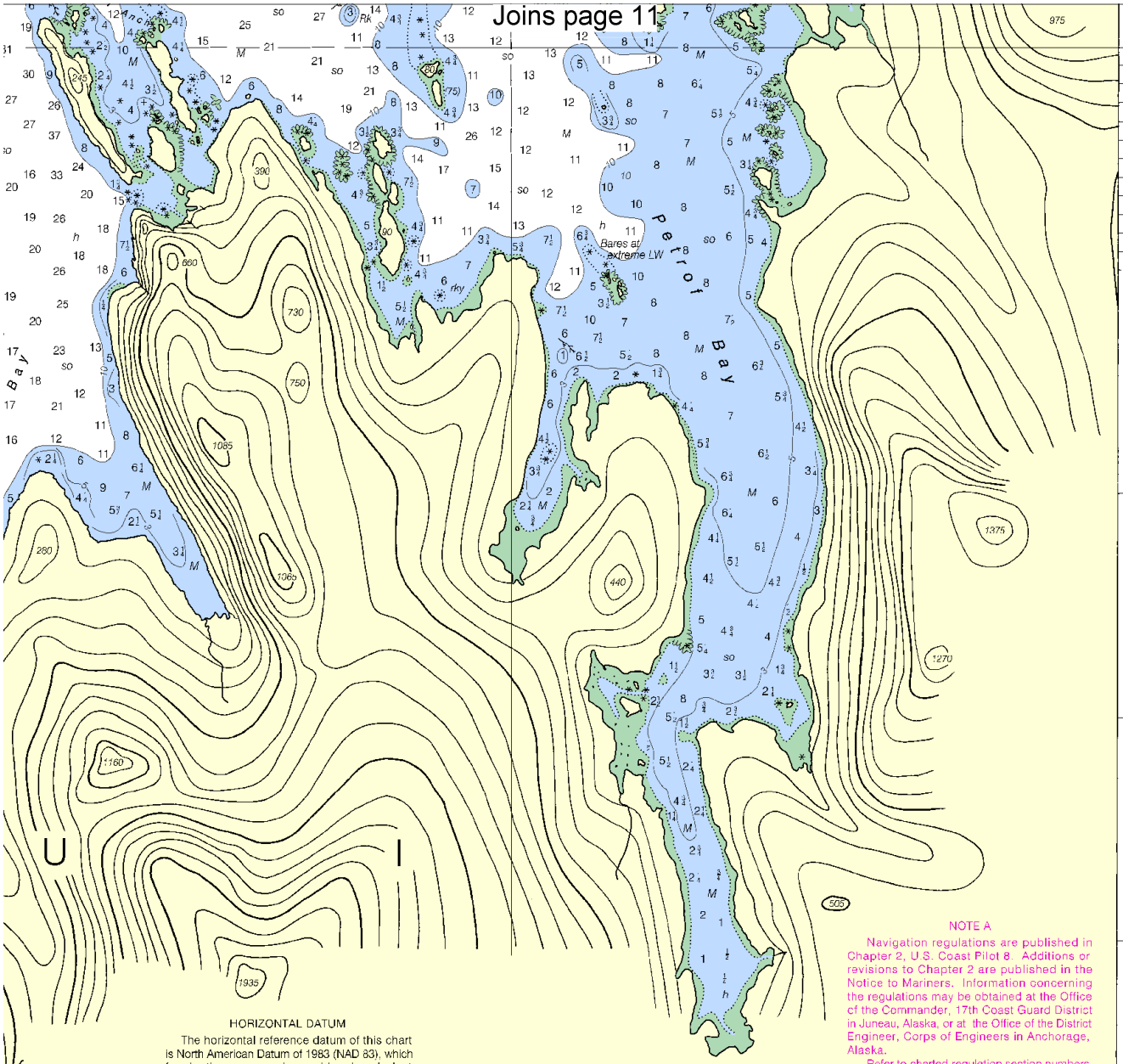
Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

Joins page 11



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THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

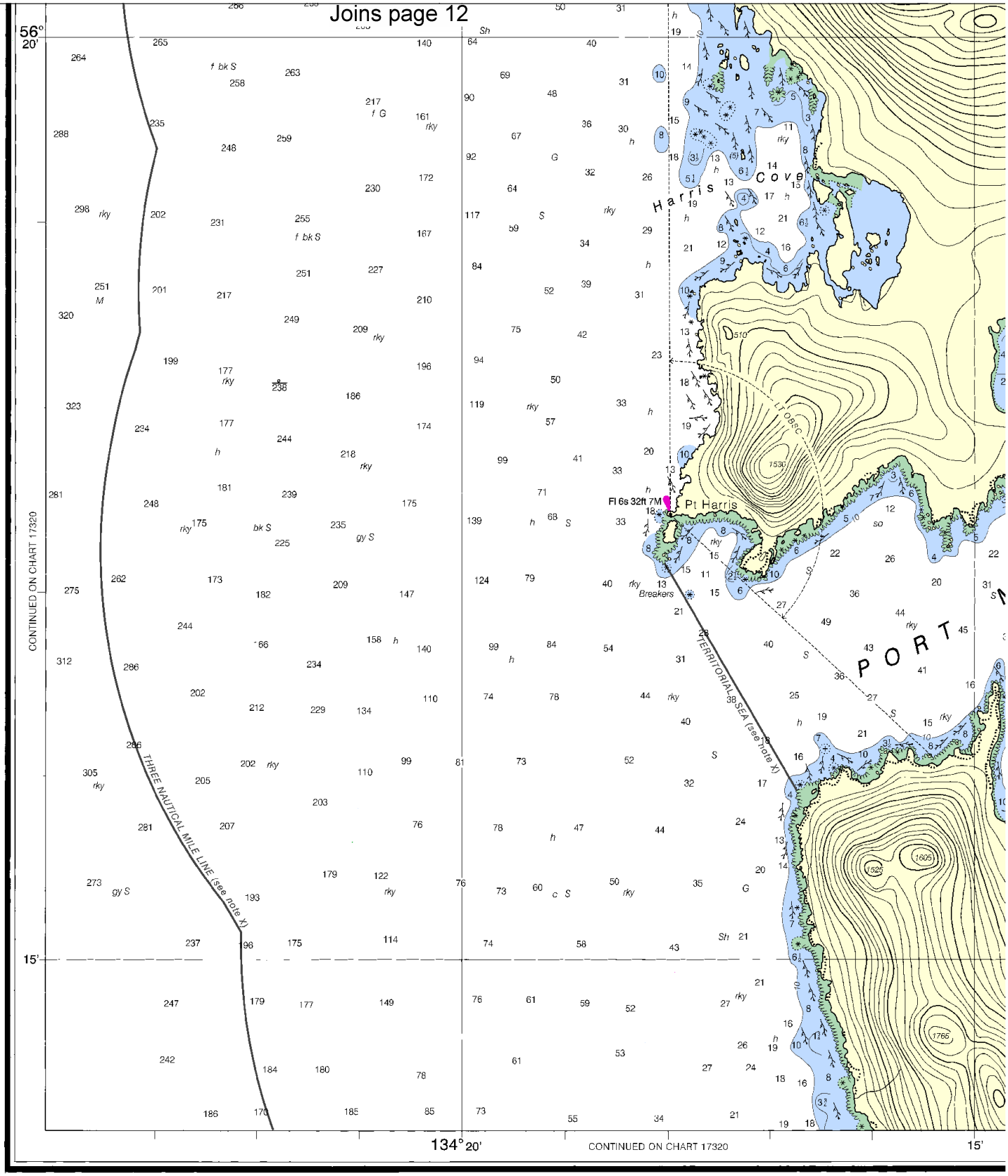
ALASKA - SOUTHEAST COAST

CHATHAM STRAIT

TEBENKOF BAY AND PORT MALMESBURY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at lat. 56°27'

Joins page 19



8th Ed., Aug. /08 ■ Corrected through NM Jul. 19/08
Corrected through LNM Jul. 22/08

17376

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North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

Joins page 13

to agree with this chart.

THE NATION'S

UNIT

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For Symbols

Additional information

Joins page 18

PLACE	
NAME	
Port Ma mesbury	(56°1
Tebenkof Bay	(56°2

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate t
tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are a

(Jul 2006)

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

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SOURCE DIAGRAM

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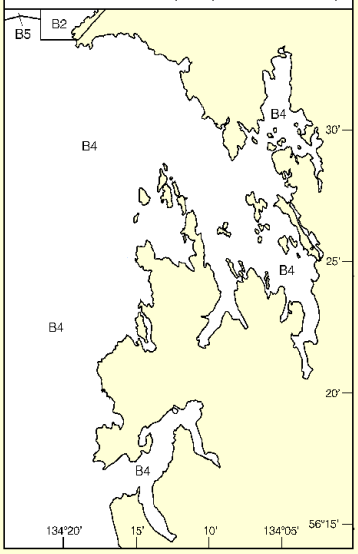
SOURCE		
B2 1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4 1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5 1834-1899	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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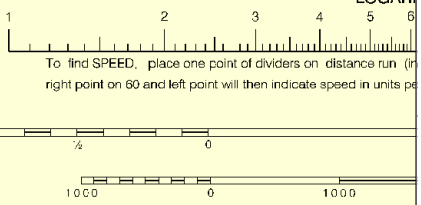

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in
right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units pe

WARNING

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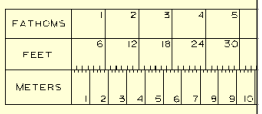

CO

International Regulations fo
The entire area of this char

12' 45' 30' 15' 11' 134°10' 05'

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

Tebenkof Bay a
SOUNDINGS IN F

Joins page 14

Joins page 17

Harris Cove

Pt Harris

Fl 6s 32ft 7M

Breakers

Stump

Rk

PORT MALMESBURY

TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)

SOURCE DIAGRAM

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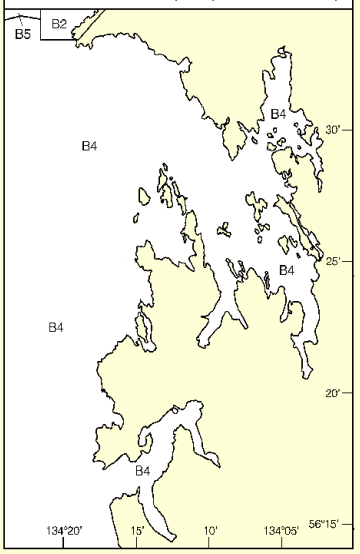
B4 1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5 1834-1899	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



CONTINUED ON CHART 17320

15' 12' 45" 30" 15" 11' 134°10'

CAUTION

from the Notice to Mariners (NM) pub ished Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to ly by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to own in the lower left hand corner are available at

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SOUND

North

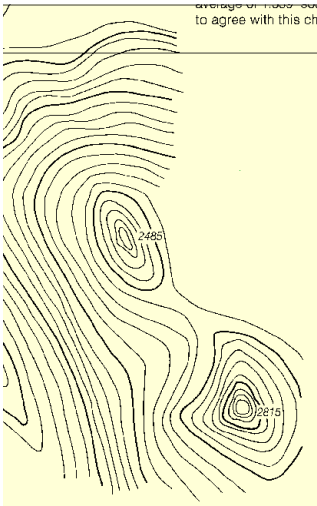
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

Joins page 15

to agree with this chart.



56° 20'

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - SOUTHEAST COAST

CHATHAM STRAIT

TEBENKOF BAY AND PORT MALMESBURY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 56°27'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Differences of as much as 4° from the normal variation have been observed on the west shore of Thetis Bay at Lat. 56°25.7N., Long. 134°10.3'W

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Mt. McArthur, AK	KZZ-95	162.525 MHz
Sukkwan I, AK	KZZ-89	162.425 MHz
Cape Fanshaw, AK	KZZ-88	162.425 MHz
Zarembo I, AK	KZZ-91	162.450 MHz

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TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Port Malmesbury	(56°18'N/ 134°14'W)	11.2	10.3	1.5
Tebenkof Bay	(56°25'N/ 134°08'W)	11.8	10.9	1.5

Dashes ('- - -') located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.
(Jul 2008)

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

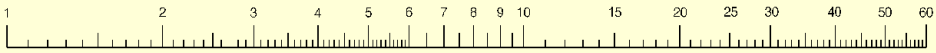
RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

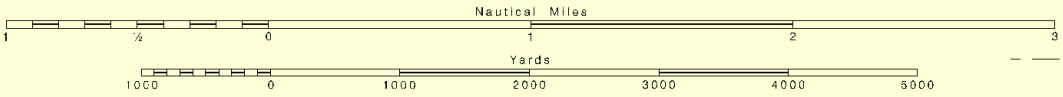
POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE



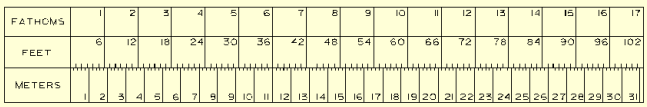
To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the spread is 16.0 knots



15'

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.



COLREGS, 80.1705(see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

05'

ED. NO. 8

NSN 7642014011449 NGA REFERENCE NO. 17XHA17376

DINGS IN FATHOMS

Tebenkof Bay and Port Malmesbury
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

17376

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs™) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.